REVIEW

The Vascular Plants of Texas. A List, Updating the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas. 2nd ed. MARSHALL C. JOHNSTON. iii + 107 pp., paperbound. 1990. Privately published. Copies may be obtained from Marshall C. Johnston, 3905 Avenue G, Austin, TX 78751 at $14.00 (prepaid including tax and shipping) to North American addresses not requiring invoicing or billing, or $17.00 (not prepaid) for shipments requiring invoicing or billing or for addresses outside North America. For Texas addresses add 7.75% sales tax.

This supplement is a much-needed updating and correction to the *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas* (Correll and Johnston 1969, Texas Research Foundation, Renner). Any flora is subject to modification and correction as knowledge accumulates. Many of the plants growing in Texas have been the subjects of taxonomic investigations during the past 20+ years. Reevaluations of taxonomic boundaries, discoveries of new taxa, nomenclatural changes, range extensions, and other products of taxonomic research gradually accumulate as a published flora gets older. Inevitably a scattering of typesetter's errors and errors of fact are discovered as well. One way of forestalling the need to completely redo a flora is to publish a supplement. This is the 2nd edition of the supplement; the first, which I have not seen, was issued in 1988.

One measure of the usefulness of a supplement is its integration with the original flora. Does the format of the supplement make it easy to use? In most respects the format of *The Vascular Plants of Texas* correlates well with the *Manual.* The pagination in the *Manual* is included in the supplement for each name, and the taxa are listed in the same sequence. The nature of each change from the *Manual* is indicated by an easily understood abbrevation or word (e.g., Corr. = correction of material in the *Manual,* Add, Dele., etc.). The supplement (with pages 8¼ × 10¾ inches) may not fit on the same library shelf as the *Manual* (6¼ × 9½ inches). The binding of the supplement is likely to come apart with more than occasional use.

Another measure of a supplement is completeness and accuracy of the information added to the flora. In a spot check I noted some problems here. Johnston has chosen to continue the use of *Eupatorium* (s.l.) over the segregate genera espoused by R. M. King and H. Robinson; this is a taxonomic decision. However, the supplement inexplicably includes in synonymy under *Eupatorium* some, but not all of the names in the segregate genera even though *The Genera of the Eupatorieae* (*Asteraceae*) (King and Robinson 1987, Missouri Bot. Gard. Monogr. Syst. Bot. 22) is a cited reference. Thus *Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus* (Barr.) King & Robins. is listed as a synonym of *Eupatorium fistulosum* Barr., but synonyms in *Ageratina* are not listed for *Eupatorium rothrockii* Gray, *E. herbaceum* (Gray) Greene, *E. havanense* H.B.K., and *E. wrightii* Gray. If a botanist prefers to use the segregate genera rather than the inclusive *Eupatorium* he or she would not be able to rely on the supplement.

Johnston's use of my work on *Pectis* is garbled. The wrong references are quoted for *P. angustifolia,* and I recognized three, not two varieties in Texas for this species; the widespread var. *angustifolia* was omitted from the supplement. My 1974 paper (Keil, Brittonia 26:30–36) was cited for *Pectis tenella,* which was not mentioned in the paper. *Pectis papposa* is represented in Texas by var. *grandis* Keil, published in the 1974 paper but omitted from the supplement. *Pectis filipes* is represented in Texas by var. *subnuda* Fern. (Keil, 1977, Rhodora 79:32–78), also omitted. *Pectis longipes* has not been documented from Texas (Keil letter to Johnston 1974). Finally, the pagination of the 1974 paper is incorrectly cited, and the name of sect. *Pectothrix*

was misspelled in the citation of the 1977 paper. I hope that the *Pectis* treatment is an isolated situation.

I will certainly use this reference. I think it a safe presumption that the greater part of the book is not tainted by the errors documented above. The extensive literature cited section is a compilation of references of use to any botanist carrying out floristic research in North America.—David J. Keil, Biological Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407.

ANNOUNCEMENT

New Publication

Ferren, W. R., Jr., M. H. Capelli, A. Parikh, D. L. Magney, K. Clark, and J. R. Haller. *Botanical Resources at Emma Wood State Beach and the Ventura River Estuary, California: Inventory and Management.* The Herbarium, Department of Biological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, Environmental Report No. 15, 310 pp. 1990. Contents: physical environment, land use history, botanical resources, regulatory authorities and policies, management opportunities, potential interpretive themes, recommendations; Appendices: classification of wetlands, map of vegetation, map of marine macrophytes, map of invasive exotic species, quantitative vegetation analysis, annotated catalogue of marine algae, annotated catalogue of vascular plants. This is a comprehensive treatment of the botanical resources of an important coastal wetland ecosystem. Copies are available at $20.00 from: Environmental Report Series, UCSB Herbarium, Department of Biological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.